ators will expire the day after the next general election, as is now contended by some, because the apportionment law under which they were elected has been declared unconstitutional, it must follow, for the same reason, that the terms of Mr. Kern, Mr. Wishard and all other Senators elected at the general election of 1892 expired the day after the last general election, and that they had no right to sit as members of the last Legislature.

In my judgment, there should be no discussion of this question from a mere political standpoint, but from the standpoint of patriotism and good citizenship. The Supreme Court has justified the faith of those who believe in the integrity, uprightness and patriotism of its judges by a decision which is apparently free from all partisan bias. Will not the citizens of the State, generally, emulate their example by taking grounds equally as broad? It is certainly to be hoped that all who are called upon to take official action will do so. ROBERT W. M'BRIDE,

Indianapolis, Feb. 1.

Extra Session the Only Remedy.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The cause of Denny and others vs. The State, ex. rel. Basler, tried in the Sullivan Circuit Court, and appealed to and last week decided by the Supreme Court, was brought to contest the validity of the apportionment act of 1895. The contention was that this act should be declared unconstitutional and that the officers of Sullivan county be enjoined against the enforcement of it in the election of 1896. The affirmative relief demanded was a mandate compelling the county officers of Sullivan county to hold the election for 1896 under the apportionment act of 1893. It is admitted that the following | full force until it was legally exercised. sections of the Constitution bear directly upon the proper decision of this question. By Section 4 of Article 4 on enumeration of the voters is to be taken once every six years. Sections 5 and 6 provide for a proper apportionment under the enumeration:

"The General Assembly shall, at its second session after the adoption of this Constitution, and every six years thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years." Section 5 provides:

be fixed by law, and apportioned among the male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age in each."

"A senatorial or representative district, where more than one county shall constitute a district, shall be composed of contiguous counties; and no county, for sena-torial apportionment, shall ever be divided."

While these appear to be the only sections considered by the court, it might be well in this place to quote Section 2 of the same article (4). "The Senate shall not exceed fifty nor the House of Representatives one hundred members; and they shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties or districts into which the State may, from time to time, be divided;" also a part of Section 3: "Senators shall be elected for the term of four years, and Representatives for the term of two years, from the day next after their general election." As a general proposition it may be ad-

vanced that while Section 5 provides for "apportioning among the several counties according to the number of male inhab ttants," etc., section No. 2 provides specifically how the Senators and Representatives shall be chosen; that is, "by the electors of the respective counties or districts into which the State may, from time to time, be divided." There may be some technical questions of splitting the meaning of words, yet under Section 2 it seems to be very plain that the "counties" may be groupe into "districts" by some authority and it seems very evident, to a "common mind" a least, that the authority which should from time to time divide the State into these

districts is the Legislature. It may be admitted, without doubt, that an enumeration of voters was made according to the law of 1889; that in 1891 there was an attempt to apportion the State, another attempt in 1893, and another attempt in 1895. It is also true that there was an enumeration of voters in the year 1895 in an effort to comply with Section 4 Article 4. The object of this enumeration is to properly apportion the different memers of the Senate and House of Represent

atives among the different countles and districts of the State, so that the elec-tors (the "male inhabitants above twentyone years of age") may be fairly represented. The purpose of Section 4 was to provide for the shifting, changing and decreasing by death or removal, and the increasing by coming of age and by im-migration of the population in the different sections of the State. The idea was to make the individual voter the real unit of of the State, over twenty-one years of age, was theoretically to have an equal elective power with any other voter. The practical application of this was rendered, and al-ways will be rendered impossible, so far as absolute equality is concerned. The Su-preme Court in its decision admits this. It otes Mr. Webster as saying: "The Constitution, therefore, must be understood, not as enjoining absolute relative equality. dute relative equality because that would be attempting an im possibility, but as requiring Congress to make an apportionment of Representatives among the several States according to ntative numbers as near may be. If exactness cannot be obtained. then the nearest practicable approach to exactness should be made. Congress is not absolved from the rule merely because the rule of perfect justice cannot be applied.

rule. It takes the place of the other rule, which would be preferable, but is found impracticable, because it is an application of binding force." The Supreme Court, in its reasoning, says: "The placing of Daviess with those two counties, being itself already assigned one Representative, and throwing it between those counties in a forced union, so as to control the election of a second Representative, has in itself no element of justice or fairness, provided only such result could possibly be avoided:" and a few lines afterward it speaks of the "perfectly fair apportionment," and again it says: "This act also, as does that of 1895, offends against the principle that a county of less population than another should not be Representative, and throwing it be ulation than another should not be given a greater representation, unless it ould be absolutely necessary to do so. hese quotations show that the Supreme Court realizes that no Legislature can enact an apportionment law which will be absolutely correct. There will, in all events, be cases in which "certain things cannot be avoided," and other will be "absolutely necessary." In other words, the Constitution of the State of Indiana designed that the execution of the apportionment should be left to the Legislature. It provided that the Legisla-

In such a case approximation becomes the

ture should act at a certain time, to wit: The session next following each period of aking such enumeration." The Legislature composed of 150 men elected by the people. On them the Constitution has devolved, der their oath of office, the duty of making a fair apportionment. It is necessary that discretion be lodged somewhere, and the Constitution has fixed the place. It is not likely that any Legislature of the State of Indiana, selected regardless of politics, composed of 150 men, would be able to arthe countles of the State into districts for the election of Senators and Rep-

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair,

resentatives in such a manner that any



A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant, 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

other five men selected from the State might not be able to decide that certain districts, in their judgment, were not fairly

this: Which is more likely to have a fair dea of what is proper and right in making an apportionment, the Legislature, selected the voters, or the Supreme Court, seected by the voters? It is not a question of law; it is a question of fact. It is not a question as to what powers the Constitution says may be exercised, but as to how cer-tain powers, delegated by the Constitution, have been exercised. It is not the right of doing a certain thing that is in dispute; it is the manner of doing it. If the Supreme Court is to control the manner of the exercise of the proper legislative power, then it would be well for the Constitution to change the method of making apportionments. The only case in which the Supreme Court should have the right to interfere would be where there had been a flagrant violation of the law from corrupt motives. It is entirely probable, applying the touchstone of this decision, that no apportionment act since the adoption of the Constitution is valid. It is also possible that no Supreme Court would have agreed with a Legislature that the apportionment made by such Legislature could not be improved by the Supreme Court. How, then, will the people be able to select a Legislature? It is understood that the attorneys on either side of this cause held in the argument that the enumeration of 1889 was a wall behind which it was impossible to go. Section 4 is as mandatory as Section This would certainly be true if the idea advanced in this article, that the individual voter is the unit of the election, is to be maintained. The population of Indiana was much greater in 1889 than it was in 1883. It is much greater to-day, especially in the northeastern part of the State, than it was in 1889. If we cannot go behind the enumeration fixed by the Constitution, and if the Legislature fail to make a legal apportionment at the next following session from that time, is the power to make such an apportionment exhausted? It is hardly possible that a void attempt to exercise power could destroy the meaning and operation of the Constitution. After the umeration the power would remain in There can be but one right step in this matter, and that is for the Governor to immediately convene the Legislature in session in order that it may make an apportionment as provided by Section 5 of Arti-cle 4. When this is done it is possible that our Supreme Court, in an action brought by some citizen for the purpose, will de-cide that the apportionment again made is an unfair one. There will, then, probably remain no time for calling the Legislature together again, even if such a step would be of any use. There being no legal right to go back of the enumeration of 1889 and no legal apportionment since that time, voters of the State of Indiana would "The number of Senators and Representa- | stand in a peculiar position. Undoubtedly tives shall, at the session next following the power of election in the Constitution would lie in them, and equally, without be fixed by law, and apportioned among the question, there would be no authority for several counties, according to the number of any one county or district to exercise the

right of election. The only thing that could be said would be that the Supreme Court, by its decision, had thrown back upon the people, who are the source of all power, the right to proceed in any manner in which they saw fit. This dilemma would make the State of Indiana ridicu-lous, not only to herself, but in the eyes of every sister State and of the whole civilized world. Judge Hackney, that the Legislature of 1895 was a defacto one, and that the Senators thus elected were not authorized to hold the full term of their office, but "at the close of the session their duties cease forever," is correct. Section 3, Article 4, provides: "Senators shall be elected for a term of four years and Representatives for term of two years from the day next after their general election." There was either no general election of the Senators of the Legislature of 1895, or else they hold

office for four years. Our law knows noth-

ing but a four-year term for Senators. If

they were not Senators for such term, they

were not Senators for two years; and none of the acts of the Legislature of 1895 are It is difficult for the ordinary citizen to understand how the question of "de facto It is also difficult to understand by what manner or process the future acts of the executive officer of the State of Indiana before the Supreme Court. While Judge Hackney's method of conveying advice to Governor Matthews is not so drastic resident Cleveland, it is possible that he has gone outside of the record. If the Supreme Court is to decide for the Legislature as to the manner of its exercising its constitutional rights, and for the Governor to his method of exercising his constitutional rights, possibly it would be well to abolish the executive and legislative de-partments and leave the control of the State to the judicial branch.

There can be but one remedy for this cision of the Supreme Court, and that is for Governor Matthews-no matter whether it is distasteful or not-to call an extra session of the Legislature.

WILLIAM BOSSON. Indianapolis, Feb. 1.

But One Way Out.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: There ought to be no speculations as to the way out of the embarrassment the decision of the Supreme Court has brought upon us, for there is but one way possible and that is to call the Legislature together, that a new apportionment may be made. A subterfuge may be attempted in electing a Legislature under the defunct apportionment of 1885, but such a Legislature would not be even a de facto body, for it would be elected not only under a law that every voter knows to be unconstitutional, but a law which is dead beyond resuscitation, according to a decision of the Supreme Court that has never been reversed that I know of. The Supreme Court at the November term, 1855, in the case of Bebee vs. The State, held that, though the general provisions of the law in question were null and void because of their being unconstitutional, the clause repealing all laws and parts of laws inconselling stood repealed, and for three and a half years there was not a word on the liquor traffic any more than the traffic in corn meal. The law of 1885 was repealed exactly the same language as that used in the law of 1855. The body of the law is un-constitutional, but the repealing clause is not, hence the law is as dead as any other repealed law. The same is true of the law of 1873 and of 1879. When the Democrats in the Legislature of 1855, by filibustering, prevented the apportionment of the State be-cause they could not gerrymander it after their manner, the State was left with the old apportionment, dead by limitation only, but Governor Wright was equal to the sit uation, and, by a proclamation he had no more right to make than the Sultan of Tur-key had, he resuscitated it, and the next election was held under it. But that law had neither been repealed nor declared unconstitutional, while the law of 1885 has been both. Who does not read the chuckle of the court between the lines when it says: "Try the law of 1885; that may hold water long enough for an election if everybody will keep quiet?" You see, Governor Matthews has no law to fall back upon with out going back to the year one, for every succeeding apportionment law has repealed the preceding, and the Supreme Court has though the law itself is void. Of course, the will not go of an election is both dead limitation by positive enactment, and Govand

ate nor the House is functus officio, because only de facto, is too absurd to be enter-tained a moment. U. L. SEE. Indianapolis, Feb. 1. Powers of the Legislature.

Hon. T. B. Adams, in Shelbyville Repub-

ernor Matthews will not allow the State to

lapse into anarchy for want of a called ses-

sion. The contention that neither the Sen-

The decision of the Supreme Court in the apportionment case as to the law of 1895 and 1893 is unquestionably the law and the court is emitted to a great deal of credit ably we now have no Legislature owing to haps, the most welcome address he had the fact that this decision decides that the constitutional, they cease to be de facto officers. This cannot be the case under our Constitution, because all that is necessary to create a de facto officer is, first, that there should be an office; second, that there should be some one who apparently has title to that office; third, that that person should be actually inducted into that office. These three things concurring as to each one of our Representatives and Senators, therefore, their titles to that office is not taken away by anything which occurs prior | with university educations and aristocratic to the time of their entering into their of- tastes. The discarded shirts were stood fice. In addition to that, they assembled as around the back of the room like tombstones

cision by the respective houses under the Constitution is absolute and conclusive everywhere as to the qualification and election of each member of each house, and no court in the State of Indiana or elsewhere can inquire into or decide anything in relation to the qualification or election of any member of our present Legislature.

The Constitution says each house, when assembled, shall choose its own officers, the President of the Senate excepted, judge the elections and qualifications and returns of its own members. No court, in the face of this provision of the Constitution, after a member has been returned to the Legislature and its judgment has been taken as to his election and qualification, can make a decision that will deprive him, from a legal standpoint, from continuing to sit as a member of such house until the expiration of his term of office. Therefore, there is no occasion for any uneasiness on the ground that we have no Legislature, nor s there any occasion for any uneasiness on the ground that the laws enacted by the different legislatures are not legal to all interts and purposes. The laws are valid and all good citizens will respect them and so regard them until they are changed in due course of legislation. Public policy requires that the foregoing rules of law should be recognized by all courts and all good citizens to prevent anarchy. We are not finding any fault with what was decided in this case, but with an intimation which indicated that there might be a question as to whether we have a legal Legislature or not. The foregoing consideration settles it that we have; that our laws are valid whenever they are constitutional and that they would be enforced. This decksion further settles the question for all time that parties in the State of Indiana shall not defraud the people of the right at all times to so change the laws of their government at each election according to the forms of the Constitution as they may deem right and just.

A gerrymander is made alone for the purpose of depriving the people of this right. Therefore, all honor to the court that has secured liberty and constitutional government to the whole people without respect to party.

THE ART OF ADVERTISING. Development It Has Undergone in the Past Few Years.

The development of the art of advertising during the last four or five years has been very remarkable. The newspaper advertisement has changed radically both in form and character. It is no longer a bald and dry announcement of a private business, to which a great part of newspaper readers gave no particular attention, but has become an interesting feature of the journal that compels everybody's observa-

typographical display. They are better pearance. They present more attractively and strikingly the peculiar features and vertised. They give information valuable to the public in a form and a manner that make it readable also. Advertising space is costly in all newspapers in which it is worth while to advertise, and consequently such business announcements contain only the words necessary to produce the desired imression. There is no redundancy in them. Every word is made to tell; and therein s the secret of the most effective writing. The expression of many of these advertisements nowadays is so far picturesque that they attract the reader simply by their literary art. In typographical form, too, they are made to command attention. No reader of a newspaper can pass them by They force themselves on his notice, and he is as likely to read them as any other

of the contents of the paper. The result is that the names and situation of New York business houses which are large and regular advertisers in the leading journals are better known to the people than many of the most important of the ublic buildings, and their fame extends throughout the Union and even reaches to foreign countries. So far as mere publicity goes, they are equal to the statesmen and generals of the widest distinction. Everybody knows of them and of the departments of trade and manufacture in which they are engaged. Strangers in town visit their establishments from curlosity, if not also with the original purpose of making purchases. Residents here who formerly gave little or no heed to business advertisements are now guided almost wholly by those an-

nouncements in buying supplies. At present there is much complaint among small dealers with a merely neighborhood tride that these great establishments are drawing away their business. Of course, it is so; but the reason why such concerns are monopolizing trade is lot that they are using any unfair means to absorb the patronage of their petty rivals. They have no monopoly of the method by which they draw to themselves the trade formerly distributed among great numbers of little shops. There is no secret about the cause of their vastly larger volume of business. The way to it is open to everybody else. The profitable distinction they enjoy was secured by advertising. Except for it, every one of them would now be doing a comparatively and even an actually petty trade. Their names would be unknown beyond a limited neighborhood and by a small number of customers. Their gain, also, thus obtained, has been for the public advantage, for the concentration of usiness, brought about because of the distinction secured by advertising, has tended directly to the lowering of prices. They are able to conduct their vastly increased business with a much smaller perties, they can buy cheaper.

centage of cost. Buying in great quanti-It is useless, therefore, and it is contrary public interest, to attempt to resist this tendency to concentration and absorption. The houses that secure fame for their business by conspicuous and persistent advertising will go on absorbing the trade of their competitors who do not use that means of obtaining publicity and distinc-tion. This is inevitable and it is irrestst-

fore, only the beginning of a developmen which will produce radical changes in the repealing all laws and parts of laws incon-sistent therewith was valid, hence every the widely circulated and influential news- know before it is printed what is being said law or fragment of law in restraint of liquor | paper as a means of securing publicity for | on the witness stand. The i to be appreclated, and the art of advertisstatute books of the State to regulate the ing has only lately begun to receive the careful cultivation its importance demands.

THE GOVERNOR'S TACT.

African Mine. New York Evening Sun. It was at Pilgrim's Rest gold fields in the Transvaal one sultry evening in the spring of 1880. The Zulu war was just concluded and peace and plenty had come with Christmas, just past, after more than five years

An Incident of Social Life at a South

of continual border warfare and financial The party was awaiting the arrival of Col. Sir Owen Lanyon, the Governor of the Transvaal during the brief British regime, who had promised to ride in from Leydenburg, thirty-five miles distant, and attend a dinner to be given in his honor. In talking over the preparations for the event, some ill-advised youngster wondered

if the respect due to the Governor demanded the wearing of evening clothes. Each of the party owned a dress suit, put away somewhere, but none had a laundered white shirt. The shirts were there, but they had not been in use in months, and Parker,

the only store keeper, had never even heard of starch. In this dilemma a Dr. Ashton , who was in camp on a visit, volunteered to ride to Leylaundry was an unheard-of luxury, but the

uth who had started the trouble declared he knew how starch was used, and offered to direct the washing and ironing of the shirts. With the aid of an ancient negro who did odds and ends around the store they were fixed up and duly delivered. When the men in evening dress sat down they discovered that the zeal of the volunteer laundryman had far outstripped his knowledge. The shirts had been starched back and front, from collar to hem. There was no time to make any change and the martyrs to fashion resoived to sit Most of them had increased in muscle and girth since their clothes were made and looked fully as unhappy as they felt. Soup was served as soon as the Governor moving uneasily in their seats, and the chairman of the occasion, a big Africander, serene in flannel and corduroy, explained in a whisper the cause. Then Col. Lanyon exhibited a specimen of the tact that had made him beloved, and is still remembered gratefully by many who experienced his courtesy. As soon as he recovered the use of his

voice he rose in his chair and made, perever uttered. "Gentlemen," he said, "it's so infernally hot that I must ask your permission to take off my coat and this thick collar. I would have done so without asking, only you all look so spick and span. I wish you would keep me in countenance by following my

example. The Governor looked deliciously cool in . thin undress uniform coat and duck riding breeches, and the men recognized the goodness of his suggestion and gave him three cheers. Then they stripped to their undershirts and trousers and enjoyed the remainder of the evening, notwithstanding the jokes of those guests who had not been blessed the Legislature and they passed on the questions of the election and qualification of each member of each house, and this de-

RESUME OF TESTIMONY SUBMITTED AT THE KELLER MURDER TRIAL.

Much of the Evidence Tending to Prove Clara Shanks Was Killed Worked Up by Amateur Detectives.

LAWYER LAMB'S METHODS

BROWBEATING WITNESSES BECAUSE OF POLITICAL DIFFERENCES.

Expert Testimony to Be Introduced-Pair of Muddy Shoes-Death of an Indianian Who Was Born in 1790.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 2.-The second week of the Keller-Shanks murder trial begins to-morrow, with the prospect that it will continue two or three weeks longer. The State is not half through with its witnesses and when the doctors are called the progress will be very slow. The defense will have expert medical testimony, and with the usual hair-splitting definitions and controversies over expert testimony, it is estimated that this branch of the testimony alone will take a week or ten days. The prosecution methodically produced evidence all last week to show that the circumstances indicate that Clara Shanks went to the Keller house from her own at noon Saturday and that she was never seen alive afterward. It has shown that boys waded in all parts of Wolf creek pool as late as five hours after she left home. The defense holds that she committed sufcide and hurriedly left the dinner-table to do so.

This week the State will introduce testi-

shoes of Mrs. Keller, shown to the jury yesterday afternoon, are expected to play an important part in the trial. One of the reasons for doubting Keller's guilt by many persons was doubt as to his ability to carry the 130-pound body of Clara Shanks from his house to the pool a half mile away. The shoes are evidence that he had the assistance of his wife. They look now as if the last time they were worn was in wet and muddy weather, and Mrs. Keller having said at the court of inquiry last August that she had not worn them since that Saturday, and that she had worn them as her everyday shoes until that time. They are expected to be evidence that she was out of her house that night after the rain storm. There had been a long drouth prior to Saturday. The defense objected to the introduction of the shoes on the ground that they had been obtained from the Keller house at too remote a date from the death of Clara Shanks to be competent evidence in the trial. They were removed from the Keller house in the latter part of August, more than forty days after the tragedy. The house had not been occupied by the family during that time and many persons went through it. Indeed, searching parties were frequently there, and thousands of persons at different times were on the premises. The same objection is made to most of the articles which the State is using as evidence. The chips from the floors of the house and from the rail fence, the spots on which are declared to be blood spots by Dr. Gels, of Indianapolis, were not obtained for several weeks after Clara Shanks met

her death. AMATEUR DETECTIVES. The defense will try to show that from the beginning the case against the Kellers has been concocted by a posse of amateur detectives. It was a common thing, according to the testimony so far heard, for people in the neighborhood to engage in the effort to find blood trails or tracks which would show that the Kellers carried the body to the pool. At one time there was talk of lynching, and the whole community seems to have arrived at the conclusion that the Kellers murdered the girl and then started to find evidence that would agree with the conclusion. The question for the jury here is whether or not the conclusion was a tenable one beyond a doubt.

The defendants will be put on the witness stand. That event is now looked forward to with great interest, although the general interest in the proceedings is steadily increasing. Terre Haute did not give the case much thought at first, but now it is the subject of conversation everywhere. There are two questions people are asking each other on all sides, Did they murder her, and will the jury find them guilty? In Fountain and Parke counties the excitement is running high again. The Veedersburg News is printing a daily paper, and the doors of the office are kept locked until the paper has been in some circles here is indicated by the fact that in the court room yesterday a physician and lawyer exchanged blows in controversy over the case, but the crowd was so closely interested in the proceedings that very few persons knew a blow had been struck.

The Terre Haute lawyers are mostly on the side of the defense. This is largely due to the fact that Mr. Lamb is in the case. His following is of the kind, too, that is ready to be on hand to talk for his side in a lawsuit as well as in polities, and it is busy now. The Terre Haute lawyer is very intense in his manner when he is trying a case, and occasionally gets into a fine frenzy, which has considerable effect on some juries. He has been rough with the witnesses on cross-examination, and has a way of slurring them personally in asking a He has done this with boy witnesses, but it is thought to the disadvantage of his clients, because the boys were evidently telling the truth. Mr. Duncan Puett, of Rockville, a very big man physically, is expected to lock horns with Lamb several times before the trial is over. There have been some short and sharp exchanges al-ready, and there will be more and sharper The State has not objected to Lamb's questions, seemingly confident that he is not breaking down the witnesses, and, therefore, it would divert attention from the points of the testimony to have continual wrangling between the lawyers. On the other hand, Lamb frequently objects to the questions of the State, and has asked Judge Taylor for protection when a witness was not answering questions as ate it up. Four hours later the cow died, called for by himself. When the State the diet of India rubber being too much for takes hold of the defense's witnesses for her constitution. cross-examination the probability is that there will be a great deal of objection on the part of the lawyers for the defense The cross-examination of Joseph Thomas is to be resumed to-morrow, and he will probably be on the stand most of the day. He is the one who took the shoes from the Keller house. There was unmistakable anger in Lamb's face yesterday when he asked him if he had not killed a girl in Fountain county while he was a member of a charavari party. Lamb designated the time in the question as "a short time ago." As a matter of fact, it was nearly fifteen years ago, but that is one of the lawyer's methods of impressing a jury. Thomas is a son of George Thomas whom Lamb described as a "scoundrel" "jack-leg lawyer," and who utterly crushed Lamb when the latter took hold of him on cross-examination because Lamb had been misinformed as to Thomas's part in preparing the case. It is told outside of the precedings that Thomas was a member of the anti-Lamb club of Democrats in this congressional district when more than a housand Democrats bolted the ticket and defeated him for Congress in 1885 in the district that had just been cut out for him by the Legislature.

C. & S. E. RAILWAY STRIKE. Alleged Case of Incendiarism - Employes Not Guilty.

Special to the Indianapolis sournal LEBANON, Ind., Feb. 2.-Fire broke out in the Chicago & Southeastern railway vards about 3 o'clock this morning and destroyed several hundred dollars' worth of property. The fire was undoubtedly the work of incendiaries. The striking shopmen say neither they nor their sympathizers they are not fighting the railroad company | were forced to lie in the snow another in that way. The condition of the strike is twenty-four hours. My dogs never came in-

unchanged. Frank C. Reagan, the raffroad local attorney, says President Crawford will arrive here to-morrow. It is rumored that the trainmen will join the strikers unless an adjustment of the trouble is reached at

BORN IN 1790; DIED IN 1896. Death of James H. Culver, Probably

the Oldest Man in Indiana. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SPENCER, Ind., Feb. 2.-James H. Culver died here to-night. He was probably the oldest man in Indiana, being born in Maryland, March 4, 1790. He came to this county in 1818. Mr. Culver was married four times and was the father of thirteen children. He has two great-great-grandchildren living.

He Never Laughed. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. old and respected citizen, who died here Saturday afternoon, was a character. The oldest citizen never saw him laugh. Mr. Glover was seventy-six years of age.

Married Sixty-Nine Years. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. KOKOMO, Ind., Feb. 2.-Saturday John and Eleanor Moulder, of Honey Creek township, this county, celebrated their sixtyunion at the home of their son. O. L. Moulder, in this city. This annual event has been observed for many years. The venerable couple, now both in the nonagenarian class, were married in Orange county, this State, Feb. 1, 1827. They came to this near the present site of Russiaville, where they still own a large farm. All the descendants, numbering about one hundred, were present at yesterday's reunion. The aged couple, he in his ninety-second year, she in her ninety-first, are enjoying excellent health, and expect to live to celebrate their diamond wedding six years hence. They are the parents of O. L. Moulder, ex-

Without Foundation.

der, of this city.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., Feb. 2.-Barney Mc-Avenne, trustee of German township, and County Superintendent Jacob Wade both say that the story concerning the trouble in the Taylorsville schools and that Charles posed on in connection with the story. They obtained it from a seemingly reliable source, and two of the local papers published it yesterday. Personal investigation reveals the fact that the story was started with the deliberate intention of injuring County Su-perintendent Wade and Trustee McAvenne.

Rev. Hunter to Be Superintendent. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 2.-The Rev. Rice V. Hunter, of the Central Presbyterian Church, of this city, has been elected superintendent of Winona Assembly, the new Indiana Chautauqua at Eagle lake. The board of directors of the Winona Company will ask the Terre Haute church to grant Mr. Hunter a leave of absence for four months in the summer, which time he would devote to the assembly. It is the purpose to enlarge the scope of the programme this year and a determined effort will be made to bring men of national reputation to the grounds. Senator-elect Foraker, of Ohio, is to be secured, if possible, for the Fourth of July address.

German Baptist Insurance Company. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 2.-The German Baptist Tri-County Mutual Insurance Company was organized vesterday at Landess. The founders of the company are members of the German Baptist Church in this, Grant and Huntington counties, and the object is to secure lower insurance rates than in the old line companies. All farmers, whether members of the church or not, may insure in the company, whose officers are Lemuel Pulley, Somerset, president; John France, Wabash, vice president; D. B. Garber, Marion, secretary; Aaron Moss, of Landes, treasurer. Daniel Burkett, of Huntington county was named as adjuster.

Grew Tired of Being Dead. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. KOKOMO, Ind., Feb. 2.-Forty-five years ago, John Beatty, of this place, disappeared

from sight. For a time it was supposed that he had gone to California during the gold excitement, but not being heard from, the family thought him dead, a report coming to hand that he had been killed in a fight with miners. Yesterday, John Beatty, a nephew of the supposed dead man, received a letter from nim written at Winchester. Va., announcing that he had grown tired of being dead to family and friends, and was coming home. He left home at

thirty, and is now seventy-five. A Malicious Slander.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FARMLAND, Ind., Feb. 2.-It develops that the report of the insanity of Mr. James W. French, a prosperous farmer residing near this place, was a fabrication circulated by some malicious enemy of that gentleman. The report was to the effect that Mr. French, who was recently married, had suddenly lost his reason while seated at the linner table becoming violently and dangerously insane, and that he had to be placed in restraint and guarded. Mr. French was in Farmland yesterday on business, and is in full possession of all his

Midwinter Grasshopper Story.

Enscial to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, Ind., Feb. 2.-Frank Esterbrook, of this city, tells a strange story, which he contends is the truth, improbable north of the city, on Saturday, he ran into a cloud of lively insects which he found to be grasshoppers. They settled down in the stubble, and seemer to be as chipper as though it were midsummer. Esterbrook, surprised at encountering the hopers in midwinter, caught a large number of them and brought them home with him.

General Harrison May Attend.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., Feb. 2.-The State Travelers' Protective Association's annual neeting will be held here in May, and the local post, which has seventy-six members, is making preparations for the event. There will be from 900 to 1,000 traveling men and their wives here, and the city will extend every courtesy. It is announced that ex-President Harrison will be one of the speakers.

Couldn't Digest a Rubber Coat. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, Ind., Feb. 2 .- At Lincolnville, this county, C. B. Porter's cow found her owner's gum coat on a sait barrel. The coat was salty from coming in contact with the contents of the barrel, and the animal

Indiana Notes. Gus Glidden, the veteran Indiana horse man, is quite sick at the home of a relative in Lewisville, Henry county. He recently had an operation performed and his life is despaired of. Mr. Glidden is wealthy

and has no family. Under one roof, in Wabash county, are four generations of a single family represented. Mrs. Lewis Elliott, eighty years of age, resides on her fine farm in Liberty township. With her are her daughter, Mrs. Line, and Mrs. Line's daughter, Mrs. Hum-mel, and Mrs. Hummel's daughter.

A Blizzard on the Barren Lands. Frank Russell, in Scribner's.

I awakened next morning with a sense of weight on my blanket, and my ears were greeted with a rushing roar caused by a northeast gale, which had covered everything inside our lodge to a depth of a foot or more with fine, flour-like snow. The temperature was at least 30 degrees below zero. It was impossible to face such a blizzard without freezing in a few minutes. All landmarks were obscured so that we could not continue upon our course. As we had only wood enough for the time that we expected to be engaged in actual travel, we could have no fire on days like this, when we were compelled to "lay to." We remained in our blankets until midday, when a kettle of meat was haif boiled and we turned in again. In the evening a fire about the size of a cigar-box was kept up long enough to boil a kettle of tea, one cup for each man. We always wanted four. No meat was cooked, for our appetites were soon satisfied with the large sticks of white frozen marrow from the long bones of the musk-ox.

Throughout the following day the storm had any connection with its origin, and that | continued with increased severity, and we

side the lodge at night, but coiled them-selves up in the lee of the lodge, where the snow son drifted over them, giving warmth and shelter. The twelve Indian giddles came inside as soon as the last man rolled up in his blanket at night. At first they spen a few minutes fighting over the bones about the fireplace, then they rummaged through everything that was not firmly lashed down. As a dog walked over a prostrate form the muffled "marche" or "m'nitla" would quiet them for an instant, when their snarling and snapping would break out anew, until some of us would pick up a billet of wood and "pacify them."

DEMONOLOGY REVIVED.

Some of us have been a good deal startled

Have Mediaeval Superstitions Survived in Modern Practices?

Walter Besant, in the Queen.

and interested in the accounts which have come over here of the devil worship which Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GOSPORT, Ind., Feb. 2.—Alfred Glover, an old and respected sixty of this singular form of worship are said to be priests defroques—i. e., forbidden for criminal reasons the performance of the mass—and women whose minds have been deranged or perverted by brooding over religious difficulties. We need not dwell here upon the horrible blasphemies of the "black mass;" they concern the physician and the philosopher, not the general public; but the thing itself concerns the reader of history, because it explains in great measure the old witch stories, the traditions of devil worship, and the sabbat or orgy where ninth wedding anniversary in a family re- the worshipers assembled. Just as these poor, perverted creatures insanely gather together at the present day, so they gathered 500 years ago; then, not in chapels and in crowded cities, but on hilltops and in forests. And then, as now, to one after the other came strange experiences, hailucinations and visions; every breath of the night county in 1844, settling on government land | breeze was a kiss of the fiend; every echo of song and prayer was the gift of new power, and at the end the witch came back poor and hungry, and cold and half-starved, to her humble cottage, but proud in the power of doing evil to her enemies.

You think all this is impossible. Con-

sider, however, the things which people apparently sane do believe this very day. Only yesterday the scientific men of Camcounty clerk and for many years chairman bridge were declaring the tricks of a charof the Republican county committee, and latan to be the work of spirits. There the grand parents of Dr. J. McLean Moulis nothing too ridiculous for people to believe or too absurd for people to pretend. And remember that in the days of witch-craft the belief was universal and unquestioning in visible corporeal devils, in magic, in miracle, and in easy communication be tween this world and the other. I believe that, in some form or other, this perverted worship, this submission to the power of evil, has continually been carried on. I submit the following as an illustration of the absolute sincerity of faith in miracles extensive advertisers are now prepared more carefully and skillfully with regard to both their literary construction and their typographical display. They are better of seven, and was placed under the tutelage of his aunt Quandrida. This princess, ambitious and unscrupulous, thought that if her nephew were out of the way, she might succeed and reign in his place. She therefore suborned one of the Royal Guard, Ascobert by name, and persuaded him to murder the boy. Thereupon Quandrida took possession of the throne, and for a brief space enjoyed the pleasures of power tempered by the pangs of conscience. Mark, however, what followed. A white dove flew over the great altar of St. Peter at Rome-all the way from Mercia to Romeand dropped a paper upon it which no one could read, because it was in English. But an angel came after the dove and read it for them, thus: "In the pasture of the cows Kenelm, son of the King, lies under a thorn,

headless. Quandrida, in a great rage at the dis-covery, and at all the singing of psalms and thanksgiving for miracles, put her head out of a window and began, for some artful sorcery, to sing the psalm backward. Wonderful to relate, her eyes fell out of her head upon the psalter which she held. Long years afterward they showed the very psalter stained with the blood of this murderous aunt as a proof of the miraculous finding of the headless king.

Congressional Folly. New York Commercial Advertiser.

British newspapers have been quick

note and welcome the abandonment by the United States of its traditional policy of nonintervention in Europe. Nothing that Congress could have done would have served the interests of England so effectually. If this country is to constitute it-self the champion of Armenians against the Turk it cannot, in equity, object here-after if Great Britain interferes as the champion of one South American country against another, or against the United States itself. Heretofore our protest against European intervention Western hemisphere has rested on the strong ground of consistency and justice. We did not meddle with the quarrels and ambitions of Europe. We only asked that the states of the new world should be al-lowed to work out their destiny without hindrance from the older and more power ful nations of the eastern half of the globe. The abstract fairness of the osition was undeniable. Even Lord Salis bury admitted this in explicit terms. But the duties of Europe toward the Armenwe are pompously to summo give an account of themselves before u in an imaginary "high court of nationa honor and good faith"-then how in the name of common sense can we demand that European governments shall refrain from meddling with the affairs of Pan-

present itself to American legislators with insistent force. It is a question which our ablest diplomats will find it impossible to answer satisfactorily. In passing these concurrent resolutions Congress has established a precedent which may prove a veritable box of Pandora, full of evil and

disaster.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

Thousands die every winter of consump-tion, bronchitis, diphtheria, and lung fever, whom a few doses of Hale's Honey of Hoarhound and Tar, given in time, would have saved from a premature grave. Sold Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one min



Purifies and Beautifies the Skin by restoring to healthy EMPIRE THEATER activity the CLOGGED, IRRI-TATED, INFLAMED, SLUGGISH, or OVERWORKED PORES.

Sale greater than the combined sales of all other Skin and Complexion Soaps. So'd throughout the world, and especially by English and American chemists in all continental cities. British depot: F. NEWBERY & Soys, I. King Edward-et., London. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., So'e Props., Boston, U. S. A.

IRON AND WIRE FENCE, ETC. 1111111 60000 61111111

ELLIS & HELFENBERGER Iron and Wire Fence, Vases, Lawn Guards. H tch Posts, etc., 160 to 168 South Senate ave. Telephone 168. OPTICIANS.



BRASS WORKS. PIONEER BRASS WORKS

Fancy Brass Curtain Poles, To Order.

Know Hood's Cured

at night on account of the continuous and severe pains through my body. I had also stomach troubles and catarrh. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a short time I commenced to oimprove, and after using three bot-

"I was all run down and could not sleep

complaint entirely left me. I now have an appetite, "leep well and am free from all stomach trouble. I know I was cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla MISS ALICE WRAY, W. Bridgewater, Pa. Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effec-



PENNSYLVANIA LINE

Cleveland, Ohio

TRAINS DAILY 2

Leave Indianapolis5:45 a. m. Arrive Cleveland5:15 p. m. Sleeper on 7:05 p. m. train. For tickets and sleeping car space call on agents, No. 48 West Washington street, No. 46 Jackson

place, Union Station, or address.

VANDALIA LINE.

GEO. E. ROCKWELL, D. P. A.

The Short Line for ST. LOUIS and THE WEST Leave Indianapolis Daily-7:30 a. m., 8:10 Arrive St. Louis Union Sation-5:12 p. m. 3:00 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 7:00 a. m. Parlor car on 12:40 neon train daily and local sleeper on 11:20 p. m. train daily for Evansville and St. Louis, open to receive passengers at 8:30.

Ticket Offices, No. 48 West Washington street, No. 46 Jackson place and Union Station. GEO. E. ROCKWELL, D. P. A.

EDUCATIONAL. IT PAYS TO EDUCATE FOR BUSINESS

Indianapolis

Over 10,000 students now in good situations. Time short; expenses low; success certain. Call Telephone 450, When Building, or write E. J. HEEB, Proprie

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

We have removed to new and commodious quarters.

Perfect privacy and convenience assured.

Chapel and Morgue in charge of lady attendant. 127 North Illinois St.

AMUSEMENTS. GRAND TO-NIGHT 25c and 50c Matinee Wednesday

The Oueen TO-NIGHT

of Liars WED. MAT. Ibsen's Famous Play. A DOLL'S HOUSE

Evening.

A Light from St. Agues. THIS PICTURE AND THAT Wednesday Evening. A LIGHT FROM ST. AGNES A Triple Bill. And THE WHITE PINK.

Followed by

PRICES-Night: Orchestra and side boxes, \$1.03; dress circle, 75c; balcony, 50c; gallers, 25c. Matinee: Lower floor, 50c; balcony, 25c. Seats at Pembroke.

- AND THE -Garrick Theater (N. V.) Stock Co.

GRAND, Next Friday and Sat. Friday Nigh!—"A PARISIAN ROMANCE." Saturday Matinee-"PRINCE KARL." Saturday Night-"THE SCARLET LETTER."

a This the aire does not advertise. TENTHE INDIA NAPOLIS NEWS.

PARK-Prices-10e, 20c, 30c, THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT, WASHBURN SISTERS' Last Sensation Extravaganza and Vaudeville

Everybody goes to the Park. Seats at the Pembroke. PANTHEINDIAN APOLIS NEWS.

Matinee at 2-10c, 5c, 25c, To-night at 8-15c, 25c, 50c. Star Engagement

BIG SPECIALTY CO. The Irwin Bros. wish to state to the patrons of the Empire that the show is clean and refined throughout, catering strictly to ladies and children. It is the highest salaried vandeville organization in ex stence, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MATINEE DAILY.

Three Hats

TO-NIGHT AT PROPYLAEUM A comedy given by the DRAMATIC CLUB FOR BENEFIT

INDIANA SCHOOL OF NURSING Admission, 50c. Tickets on sale at D. H. BALDWIN & CO.'S.

ABSTRACT OF TITLES. THEODORE STEIN, Abstracter of Titles,

86 East Market Street.

SEALS, STENCILS, STAMPS.

FO.J.MAYER, SEALS, TOTAL STENCILS, STAMPS, CATALOGUE FREE HADGES, CHECKS &C. TEL 1386. 15 SMERIDIAN ST. GROUND PLOOR